

## THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

The German Training Squadron  
Ordered to the Islands.

KIMBERLY INVESTED WITH FULL  
AUTHORITY.

(From our San Francisco Correspondent.)

The appointment of a special commissioner to the Samoan conference at Berlin has been postponed by Secretary Bayard who will leave it as a legacy for his successor. This gives the Germans more time to settle their scores with the natives. Latest advices from Samoa, via Auckland, state that there has been no more fighting, but that the British Consul has warned British subjects not to supply the natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. H. B. M. S. Calliope has replaced the Royalist, and Brandeis, the German partisan of Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

The steamer Carondelet sailed from New York on February 14th for Samoa, with 133 cases of rifles, shells and ammunition brought from Antwerp by the steamer Westernland. This ammunition is intended for the Germans. This looks as if more fighting were intended.

At Washington the State Department officials are very reticent over the tenor of the dispatches from San Francisco relative to the German outrages in Samoa. They claim to have later information that the German officials have been removed and that all is quiet. At the Navy Department a different outlook is taken and Captain Mullan's action in protecting Klein is commended on all sides. They also think he acted right in sending Klein home on the first vessel, as the Nipsic was the only vessel there, and Klein's presence would tend to keep up the disorder. With other American vessels to assist the Nipsic it is thought Captain Mullan would have opposed Klein's leaving Apia. Naval officers are looking for fighting as soon as the Vandalia and the Trenton arrive and Admiral Kimberly takes charge of the squadron. They believe he will at once stop all further German outrages by force if necessary. The Vandalia left Honolulu on February 7th, and should arrive at Apia about March or sooner. The Trenton is due about the same time, then it is thought there may be some fighting. Secretary Whitney reposes great confidence in Kimberly, and has given him full authority.

In the Reichstag forty-four documents in the White Book relating to the recent events in Samoa were introduced. The report from the German Consul at Apia, dated February 24, 1888, describes the endeavors of the Americans and English to provoke a conflict, and that support was given Mataafa by Captain Leary. A telegram was sent by Bismarck to Washington and London, ordering the Ministers to complain to the United States. Klein, the American, was a prominent fighter. The Ministers were ordered to say that Germany adhered to the treaties, and appealed to both Governments to co-operate with Germany to re-establish tranquility. A document dated Feb. 23, from Bismarck to Admiral Goetz, says: Germany is not at war with Samoa, as the term is understood in international laws, but regards Tamasese as the rightful ruler and Mataafa a rebel, against whom retaliation will be enforced, and any one standing by him promotes a conflict with the Germans and must take the consequences. The whole book sends a long report from the German Consul at Apia. It has thirteen appendices dealing with events. Bismarck concludes by declaring that nothing has changed the legal position of foreign subjects in Samoa.

On November 24th Prince Bismarck sent a telegram saying if the vindication of Tamasese was impossible, the utmost advances should be made to reconcile him with Mataafa. On December 3rd, Dr. Knappe reported that the American Commander at Apia was stirring up the natives against the Germans. On December 17th, Consul Blacklock complained that drunken sailors from the German man-of-war Olga had committed outrages in Apia, entering houses and wounding men and women. Dr. Knappe reported later that foreigners had spread the rumor that the Germans had been forbidden to interfere. This rumor had the effect of encouraging the natives, who stoned German sailors and destroyed German properties. In January, Prince Bismarck notified Dr. Knappe that reprisals were necessary, but only such as were consonant with the treaties with England and America. The Chancellor said: "Because Mataafa assaulted Tamasese we shall interfere only by succoring Tamasese." Prince Bismarck charged Dr. Knappe to entreat the other foreign Consuls to combine order to restore peace.

Secretary Bayard thinks the American people should lead the nations in substituting pacific methods for force in the settlement of international disputes. The military spirit should be discouraged, except for defense. If not, the army will become a permanent establishment, and with an ambitious leader a dominant force likely to lead to a dictatorship and despotism. He did not believe the people wanted war over Samoa; if they want war they must get another Secretary of State. The United States guarantees the neutrality of Samoa, because it would

expose the country to the danger of embroilment in our relations with other powers. Bayard looks upon the rejection of the Chinese, fisheries and extradition treaties as unfortunate for the country. He, however, does not regard the action of the Senate as involving a reflection upon the actual merits of the treaties themselves. Bayard still insists upon the restoration of Samoan independence, and this condition has, so far, been ignored by the Germans.

The Germans in Samoa are furious over the escape of the American, Klein, to San Francisco. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided that it is not politic to take further steps in the Samoan matter pending the proposed Berlin conference. This determination was reached as the result of a telegram from the editor of the New York World, asking if the committee desired the testimony of its correspondent, J. C. Klein, now in San Francisco. The Cologne Gazette says Germany will demand that the United States arrest and punish Klein, the American correspondent, on a charge of leading the Samoans against the Germans.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent believes a change will be made in the representation of Germany in Samoa, and that new and very detailed instructions will be sent to the German officials there.

The German papers assert that Klein, the American, was born at Lahr and served as sergeant in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war. He was, so it is stated, subsequently compelled to leave Germany and went to America.

The Secretary of the Navy has contracted with M. F. Pickering & Co., of New York, for the delivery of 2,000 tons of coal at the coaling station at Apia, Samoa, at \$13.25 per ton. The coal is purchased from C. G. Barber & Co., of New York, at \$3.624 per ton. The ship Sachem of Boston will be used in transporting the coal, and it is expected to make the voyage in four months. The vessel is being laden at New York. The shipment will cost the government \$34,000.

The Monongahela left San Francisco on February 21st, under tow of the tug Relief. She is heavily laden, and will go directly to Samoa with supplies for the fleet. She was accorded the usual good-by salutations from the ships in the harbor.

Bismarck is said to have been greatly annoyed at the Consul's proposals to annex Samoa, and the Vossische Zeitung's question as to what would be thought of a Consul who telegraphed a proposal to annex Zurich or Luxemburg is believed to be identical with the opinion of the Chancellor.

In an article on Samoa the Berlin Weser Zeitung says: "Whether Mataafa's people were led by an American or not is of no consequence, as the American Government cannot well be made responsible for the actions of individuals. The German Consul, however, by his actions undoubtedly burdens his Government with such responsibility."

The Cologne Gazette, violently attacking the Freisinnige Press, repeats its demand for the punishment or extradition of the American, Klein, as a common criminal. The North German Gazette publishes a map of Upolu, one of the Samoan islands, the study of which, it declares, leaves no doubt of the preponderance of German interests in Samoa.

The German squadron that has been ordered to Port Said consists of the Storch, Moltke, Charlotte and the Olga. Owing to their small coaling capacity, it would take these vessels three months to reach Samoa. The German training squadron will proceed from Port Said to Zanzibar to replace the Pacific cruising squadron now engaged in the blockade on the East African coast. The latter will then sail for Apia.

The London Times' Berlin correspondent says: At a dinner given by Prince Bismarck to the members of the lower house of the Prussian Diet the Chancellor said he regarded it as an impossibility that the Samoan question should have the effect of interrupting the friendly relations between Germany and America which had existed for a century. The geographical situation of Samoa and the imperfection of telegraphic communication rendered it impossible for him to be responsible for all the acts of German agents in the Pacific, but the parties in dispute were animated by the best spirit, and no doubt Germany's commercial interests would not materially suffer.

## Shipping News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Arrivals: Feb. 15, bark Forest Queen, 17 days from Honolulu; schr. J. C. Ford, 16 days from Kahului; Feb. 16, S. S. Mariposa, 7 days and 12 hrs. from Honolulu; Feb. 16, bark Amelia, 18 days from Honolulu; Feb. 20, S. S. Australia, 7 days and 20 hrs. from Honolulu; Feb. 22, yacht Nyanza, 18 days from Honolulu; Feb. 23, bark C. O. Whitmore, 17 days from Honolulu; Feb. 24, bark Jas. A. King, 18 days from Kahului, 12 hrs. from Honolulu; Feb. 24, bark Dora Blum, 19 days from Honolulu; schr. Fred. E. Sanders, 17 days from Hilo.

Departures: Feb. 11, S. S. Alameda for Honolulu and schr. Sailor Boy for Mahukona; Feb. 13, brig Geo. H. Douglas for Honolulu; Feb. 15, bark Lady Lampson for Honolulu; Feb. 16, brig Consuelo for Kahului; Feb. 21, schr. Rosalind for Honolulu and schr. J. C. Ford for Kahului; Feb. 24, brig W. G. Irwin for Honolulu.

Oceanic S. S. Company's stock has advanced steadily with sales of 100 shares at \$974, it now being held firm at \$984 asked.

## OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(From Our San Francisco Correspondent.)

The departure of the brig George H. Douglas, two days after the Alameda, affords an opportunity for sending a little later news of the world's happenings.

## Sugar Subjects.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has denied the application of the North River Sugar Refining Company, recently dissolved by him, for a stay of proceedings pending its appeal to the general term.

This is the case in which Judge Barrett decided that by joining the Trust the company had forfeited its franchise. He appointed a receiver, and the company, giving notice that it would appeal the case, asked for a stay of proceedings.

Large quantities of Trust certificates have been disposed of by the original holders.

## Foreign Affairs.

The labor troubles at Rome continue, and the troops were compelled to make a bayonet charge to disperse the crowd. Several persons were wounded.

The value of the plunder secured by the mob in the recent riots is estimated at \$75,000. The Government possesses evidence that Anarchist leaders fomented the agitation.

The Radicals of Milan made an attempt to celebrate the revolt of 1853, but were forcibly dispersed.

Severe snowstorms are reported throughout Austria and Switzerland. The storms in Germany continue. The railways are everywhere blocked and accidents frequent.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Bolton and Manchester.

The Soudanese have evacuated Handoub. They destroyed the town by fire.

Monsignor Prokopis, Primate of Greece, died of heart disease.

At a consistory the Pope nominated for the Cardinalate Mgrs. Macchi and Darnabale and the Archbishop of Cantara. The condition of the Pope's health prevented him from reading his allocution.

Emperor William has officially notified Prince Alexander of Battenberg that he does not desire his presence in Berlin either in connection with the settlement of the affairs of his father, the late Prince Alexander of Hesse, or on any other business.

The Russian Government has granted a concession for eighty-one years to a company to join the Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

## American Affairs.

E. E. Burdon & Co., wholesale silverware merchants of Boston, have failed. Their liabilities are thought to be heavy.

Col. Dan Lamont is to be president of the Avenue C street-car line in New York. The capital is \$250,000. Colonel Dan took the position at the request of Secretary Whitney.

The President on February 11th sent to the Senate the following nominations: Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice William M. Merrick, deceased; Norman E. Coleman of Missouri to be Secretary of Agriculture. The latter appointment was made to fill the position created by the bill which was approved by the President that day, establishing an independent Department of Agriculture.

General H. J. Hunt, who has been very ill for some time, died on Feb. 11th. He was a brave soldier during the war, and at the Battle of Gettysburg had charge of the Union artillery that so successfully helped to repel Pickett's charge.

This information has created great surprise among Michigan Republicans in Washington, as they expected to see their recent candidate for the Presidential nomination at the head of the War Department under the incoming Administration.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Commander of the Navy Yard at New York, has been detached and ordered to command the North Atlantic Squadron, vice Luce retired. This voluntary retirement of Admiral Luce will promote Commodore Belknap, at present commandant of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, to the grade of Rear Admiral. No officer has been selected to command the New York Navy Yard, but it is understood that Admiral D. L. Braine is being urged for the place by his friends, and it is likely he will be ordered there.

By the retirement of Admiral Luce Capt. John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will become Commodore and Commander Sias Casey, Lighthouse Inspector, will go up to the rank of Captain.

Judge James McM. Shafter of California is mentioned as likely to be Attorney General in Harrison's Cabinet.

The Senate in secret session passed the following bill: Be it enacted, etc., that there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to enable the President to protect the interests of the United States and provide for the security of persons and property of citizens of the United States at the Isthmus of Panama, in such manner as he may deem expedient.

It is learned that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has received no news of any outbreak at Panama, but deeming it best to be prepared for any that might occur, decided to ask for the passage of the bill at once, as an independent measure, rather than risk the delays and uncertainties attending an amend-

ment to an appropriation bill. It is understood that it has been deemed wise by the authorities of the United States, Great Britain and other nations having a large number of their citizens employed on the Panama Canal, to arrange for bringing them home, in case of a wholesale discharge, and not to suffer them to remain on the isthmus in destitution and want. To provide for this, the amount of the appropriation was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000. There was but slight opposition to the passage of the bill.

General Alger states that he does not expect to go into President Harrison's Cabinet; that he has not solicited the position, and does not know that General Harrison has seriously considered his name at any time.

McKinley of Ohio thought the next Secretary of the Treasury would be ex-Governor Foster of Ohio. Ex-Senator Platt told a friend that he thought New York would be passed over in the make up of the Cabinet.

The Navy Department has been informed of the death of Rear Admiral Chandler, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, at Hongkong, of apoplexy.

## The Samoan Trouble.

It is not believed in Berlin that the Samoan conference can meet before the end of April, as it is unlikely that the American commissioners will be chosen until after Harrison is inaugurated.

The statements of Sewall, American Consul at Samoa, with regard to the affairs in those islands, have met with little more than contemptuous indifference in Berlin.

Ex-Consul-General Sewall at Washington talks freely in regard to the proposed Samoan conference. Among other things, he says: "Consider the genesis of the conference it is proposed to renew. It was summoned by our Secretary of State, assembled at our capital on an acknowledged basis of the equality of rights of the three treaty powers, of which we were the first. Its object was the preservation of Samoan autonomy, upon which all our national and commercial interests in Samoa depend. While the conference was yet unconcluded, with no notice to this Government, German ships went to Samoa and took possession of the islands, in violation of the understanding on which the pending negotiations were proceeding. If the conference is to be renewed at all, it should be renewed under conditions as favorable to us as those which attended its initiation. The status ante conferendum should be first restored, and Malie toa, for whose deposition we are morally responsible, should be returned from exile, and it should meet here, where it was interrupted, and where our representative would be free from the peculiar influences now at work at Berlin."

"But were the suggestions of Secretary Bayard in his letter to the German Minister made conditions precedent to the reassembling of the conference, we might even then enter upon the conference with something of our national dignity saved. He suggests a truce in Samoa, but does not insist upon it. The position maintained in the conference by Bayard has not, I believe, been criticized. That the independence of the islands should be maintained, and equality of rights of commerce and navigation secured for the subjects of the treaty powers, was agreed upon. Our rights are not enlarged by this, but only confirmed. But, having secured this recognition of our rights, Bayard rested, and it is because of this—because pending the conference he submitted to a violation of these rights—that he has been criticized."

## Canadian Annexation.

That wily old fox, Sir John Macdonald, has a scheme to beat the annexationists. Knowing that if he waits for the regular election in 1892 the progress of the annexation sentiment will overwhelm him, he has decided to appeal to the country at once on this question, knowing he can secure an easy victory, under cover of which he can retire from the government with flying colors and with the annexation party bandaging a very black eye. To furnish an excuse for this one of his adherents will demand of the Liberal Quebec government to know what it proposes to do about Ben Butterworth's annexation resolution in the United States Congress.

Recently Congressman Milliken of Maine and his cousin, Seth Milliken of New York, who is a large manufacturer and has investments in the South, called on Mr. Blaine on private business. During the conversation the merchant asked him if he was in favor of the annexation of Canada. Mr. Milliken says that Mr. Blaine replied that he was, but that he did not think it would be brought about by agitation. In the course of time he thought the Dominion would naturally gravitate into the American Union.

"Canada," said Mr. Blaine, "is like an apple on a tree, just beyond our reach. We may strive to grasp it, but the bough recedes from our hold just in proportion to our effort to catch on to it. Let it alone and in due time it will fall into our hands."

[For later news see page 8.]

## W. L. ROSE,

HILLO, HAWAII.  
—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—  
Tin and Iron Ware, Stamped Tin, Agate and Granite Ware,  
—ASSORTMENT OF—  
STOVES, WITH ALL KINDS OF STOVE PIPING.  
All this Stock will be sold at Reasonable Prices.  
Special attention paid to Plantation orders.  
Please Give Me a Call.  
[1256-1m]

## Advertisements.

# W. S. LUCE,

## Wine and Spirit Merchant,

Has resumed Business at the Old Stand,

Campbell Block, - - - Merchant Street,

And hopes by strict attention to same to regain the Public Patronage so kindly and liberally bestowed on him heretofore.

[1256-1m]

# THE ONLY

## GENUINE BLOOD PURIFIER.

# SARSAPARILLA

## Iron Water.

IT REMOVES ALL SKIN DISEASES AND IS A HEALTHFUL AND PLEASANT TONIC.

Sole Manufacturers

CRYSTAL SODA WORKS.

69 HOTEL STREET, - - - HONOLULU.  
COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED. 1247-1y

# "CLUB" WHISKEY!

We have just received a consignment of the  
Celebrated

Canadian "Club" Whiskey!

And offer the same for Sale

In Bond or Duty Paid.

W. C. PEACOCK & Co.

94 1236-6m

# HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY,

Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu,  
Hawaiian Islands.

GENERAL AGENTS, EXPERT  
ACCOUNTANTS AND  
COLLECTORS.

REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, CUSTOM  
HOUSE, LOAN AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

## Departments of Business:

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS accurately kept and properly adjusted.  
COLLECTIONS will receive special attention and returns promptly made.  
CONVEYANCING A SPECIALTY. Records searched and correct Abstracts of Titles furnished.  
LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS of every description carefully drawn and handsomely engrossed.  
COPYING AND TRANSLATING in all languages in general use in this Kingdom.  
REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Taxes paid and Property safely insured.  
HOUSES, Cottages, Rooms, Offices and Land leased and rented, and rents collected.  
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE effected in first-class Insurance Companies.  
CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS transacted with accuracy and dispatch.  
LOANS NEGOTIATED AT FAVORABLE RATES.  
ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for Publishers.  
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR FURNISHED.  
ANY ARTICLE PURCHASED or sold on commission.  
INTER-Island ORDERS will receive particular attention.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT  
AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AT MODERATE CHARGES.

Having had an extensive business experience for over twenty-five years in New York City and elsewhere, we feel competent to attend to all business of an intricate and complicated nature, or requiring tact and discretion, and respectfully solicit a trial.  
BELL Telephone No. 274.  
HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY.  
29 1256-4f

The Weekly Gazette and Daily P. C. Advertiser

Are the Best Advertising Mediums in the Kingdom.